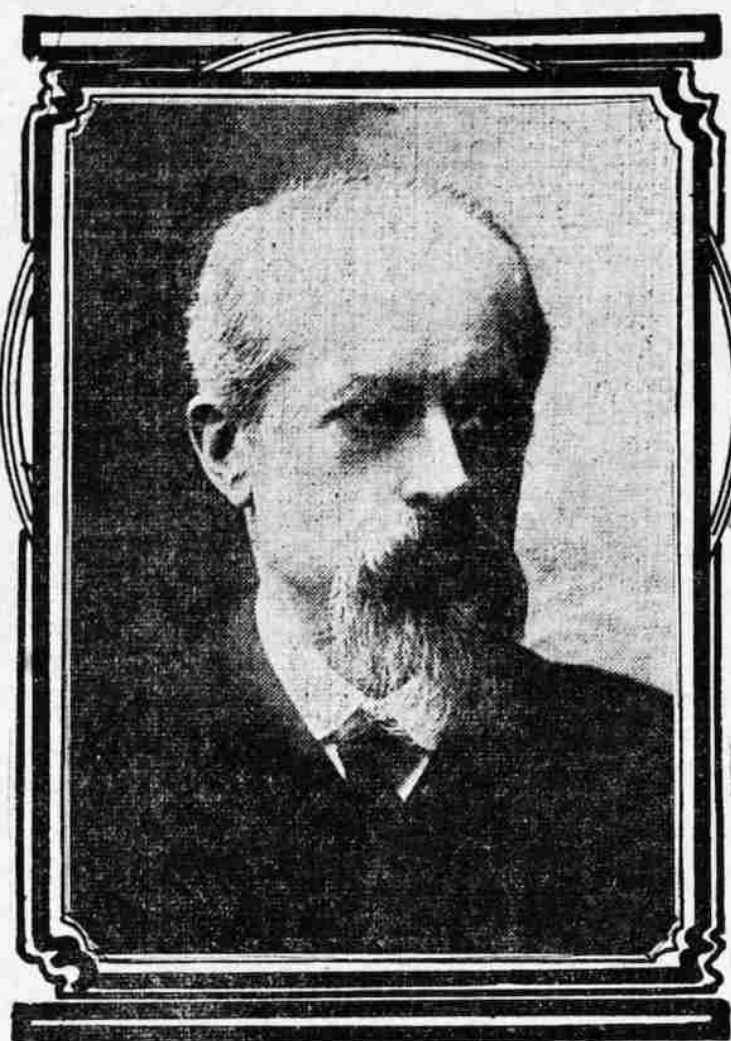


WEATHER TODAY.
Clear, rainy Monday and Tuesday.
Salt Lake Metal Prices.
Copper, 60 1/2 c.
Silver, \$4.20
Gold, \$6.60 to \$6.90
Wheat, \$15.70

Paris Police Prefect, Who Led Battle With Bandits

M. LEPINE.



RECORD OF THE BANDITS.

At Chatelet on Bris, November 27, 1911, murdered a chauffeur and stole automobile.
At Boulogne Sur Seine, December 14, 1911, stole automobile of M. Norman.
December 21, 1911, in Paris attempted murder of bank messenger, Gaby in Rue Ordener.
January 31, 1912, in Paris, robbed bank messenger, Gouy Paillet, of \$30,000.
January 31, 1912, at Les Anbrais, robbed freight station, wounded two men.
February 27, 1912, at Angerville, fought revolver battle with police and killed one. Slayer committed suicide.
February 27, 1912, in Paris, shot Policeman Garnier, who tried to stop band's flight.
March 19, at Pontoise, attempted rob office of Notary Tuitant.
March 20, 1912, at Chateau, attempted to rob a garage.
March 25, 1912, at Montgeron, murdered chauffeur named Mathille and stole his car.
March 25, 1912, at Chantilly, robbed Societe Generale bank; got \$10,000, killed two clerks.
April 23, 1912, in Paris, in revolver duel, killed Assistant Police Superintendent Jouin, wounded Chief Inspector Colmar.

SALT LAKE VAGRANT SMUGGLES OPIUM

Man Giving Name of Charles Cunningham Under Arrest at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 25.—A man who said he was Charles Cunningham of Salt Lake City, Utah, was arrested in a downtown cafe today charged with smuggling opium from Vancouver, B. C. Thirty-four 5-ounce tins of the drug, valued at \$700, were found in a suitcase belonging to Cunningham. He was followed from Vancouver by a customs inspector, whose suspicions were aroused by Cunningham's manner when he boarded the train. In addition to the opium he had jewelry valued at \$1000 in his possession.

The only recent record the Salt Lake police have of a "Charles Cunningham" appears on the blotter under date of March 8, the man being arrested by Patrolman Huntman on a charge of vagrancy. The defendant furnished bail in the sum of \$50, and the case was dismissed on March 27.

EMBASSADOR BRYCE LEAVES FOR ENGLAND

By International News Service.
WASHINGTON, April 28.—James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States since 1907, left Washington for England by way of San Francisco and the far east on Friday and it is reported here tonight that he will not return.
For the past three months rumor has been current in diplomatic circles that Ambassador Bryce was to be promoted to the office of foreign minister to succeed Earl Grey.
Vigorous denials were made at the British embassy that the ambassador was to go away. On Friday, however, he quietly slipped out of town.
It was stated at the embassy tonight that the ambassador will go from the Pacific coast to New Zealand and on to England and that he would not be back in Washington before September or October. He is accompanied by Mrs. Bryce. The embassy is in charge of Alfred Mitchell, the counselor.

GEORGE BORUP MEETS DEATH BY DROWNING

Companion of Peary in Polar Expedition Sinks When Canoe Overturns in Sound.

CRESCENT BEACH, Conn., April 28.—George Borup of New York, who was with Peary in his successful dash to the north pole, and Samuel Winslip, Case of Norwich, Conn., both graduate students at Yale, were drowned in Long Island sound this afternoon when their power canoe was suddenly overturned by a heavy sea.

The Cases have a summer cottage here. Young Case, in company with Borup, arrived Saturday night to spend Sunday. Early this morning they started out in their canoe and were not seen again until about 5 o'clock, when Harry Gardner, a quarry owner at Millstone, saw the canoe suddenly capsize. He put out in a fast power boat. At first he could see one man clinging to the overturned craft, but before he could reach the spot the body had disappeared.

Borup graduated from Yale in 1907, with the degree of B. A. and was pursuing advanced courses in geology at the graduate school. He was much interested in Arctic travel and had made several trips to polar regions. He was preparing another expedition to leave within a few months.

"HONOR CONVICT" IS TRUE TO HIS WORD

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 28.—Eugenio Mata, one of Governor Hunt's "honor convicts," walked up to the gates of the Arizona penitentiary at Florence today, was admitted and donned penal garb after having been on a month's leave of absence to visit his aged parents at Alameda, N. M.
Mata, who is 32 years old, is serving a twenty-year sentence for murder committed when he was 15 years old. He was placed on his honor by the governor to make the trip home and return to the prison unescorted.

MORRIS SIGNS STATEMENT IN FACE OF DEATH

Condemned Slayer of J. Walter Axtell Still Smiles as He Talks to Newspaper Men Who Visit Him.

LESS CONCERNED THAN QUESTIONERS

Insists Upon Truth of Formerly Related Story That Police Retained His Diamonds, Jewelry and Cash.

WITH the final moment of his earthly existence but forty hours distant, J. J. Morris, the convicted murderer of J. Walter Axtell, who will pay with his life the penalty tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, coolly and smilingly received a number of newspaper men, accompanied by Warden Pratt, at his cell in the state prison yesterday evening.
The visit was made at the special request of the condemned man, who stated to the warden that he wished to give a signed statement to the newspapers, and to give final answers to any questions "within reason."
Morris's attitude of reliance which he had maintained toward all interviewers during the past fortnight, was not in evidence yesterday, and he freely answered a number of questions that were put to him. The condemned man, however, exercised his right of judgment as to what queries were "within reason," and flatly refused to make any statements bearing upon his life prior to May 9, 1911, the date upon which J. Walter Axtell was murdered.

Betrays No Fear.

Throughout the questioning, Morris betrayed not the slightest sign of nervousness, and his voice was clear and strong. He smiled as he refused to answer some of the questions.
During the conversation with Morris, Julius Strimay, sentenced to be shot May 22, sat in the adjoining cell with his face pressed against the bars, listening closely to the questions put to Morris and the latter's answers, though he did not seem to be particularly affected by the frequent references to the execution of Morris tomorrow morning.

"We have been given to understand that your right name is not Morris," said one of the interviewers. "Will you now divulge it, or relate something of your life in your earlier days?"
"Positively no. I will relate nothing that happened before May 9, 1911."
"Granting there is a judgment day, do you believe that paying with your life the penalty for taking the life of another will count in your favor?"
"I do not—though I sincerely believe in a hereafter."
"Do you believe that a man convicted of murder should be executed?"
"I do not," and he added with intense feeling, "that law was concocted by a lot of ignoramuses—a lot of lunatics."
"Then, if you had your way about it, you would give a murderer life imprisonment?"
"Yes."

Death Before Prison.

"Would you prefer life imprisonment to paying with your life as you will Tuesday?"

"A thousand times no! I'd rather have it over with quickly, as far as I am concerned."

One of the visitors put a question to Morris in a slightly broken voice. The questioner was visibly trembling.
"What are you trembling about?" demanded Morris. "Brace up, man, this is nothing to get excited about."
"Well, I think I am more wrought up over it than you," replied the visitor. "You certainly have plenty of nerve. Do you think you can keep it up?"

"Certainly. I am going to be game to the end. If I am disturbed or lose my nerve no one is going to know it." Then he added, "I guess that's about all I can tell you, boys."

Morris shook hands with his interviewers and bade them farewell with a smile on his face. Warden Pratt gave it as his opinion that Morris would not break down or become unnerved even by the noise about his neck.
"Morris is a nifty man," said the warden. "That is his type, and his attitude is not bragadocio."

Slayer's Statement.

The signed statement given to the press by Morris is as follows:

April 28, 1912.
To whom it may concern:
I the undersigned, realizing that I will soon be numbered among the dead, do hereby make the following statement freely and voluntarily with no inducements whatever having been made or offered me. The statement I made after my arrest and conviction of murder in the first degree was true. The diamonds and money taken from me at the police station after my arrest on May 9, 1911, which are as follows, and were never returned to me:
One three and one-fourth carat straw colored diamond, set in a ring valued at \$850; one smaller diamond.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

CABLE SHIP IS DUE AT HALIFAX THIS MORNING

All the Bodies on the Mackay-Bennett Except One Identified; Additional Victims on Board the Minia.

PAINFUL SCENES EXPECTED AT PIER

Steamer Lapland, With Rescued Members of Titanic's Crew, Arrives at Plymouth.

By International News Service.
HALIFAX, N. S., April 28.—Wireless messages received this morning from the Mackay-Bennett ship report that all except one of the 159 bodies on that boat have been identified. The Mackay-Bennett also sent in the names of 17 additional Titanic victims whose bodies have been identified. The names are:

Bristow, R. C.	Johannsen, Gustave J.
Cox, Denton	McCaffery, Thomas
Giles, Ralph	Norman, Robert D.
Hendekierios, Yonai	Poggi
Lohart, Wendell	Sevestiano, Del Carlo
Morgan, Thomas	Zaccarian, Naurider
Buckley, Katherine	Swane, George
Paumotu, Henry	Weitz, Leopold
Givard, Hans C.	

The cable ship Minia also sent a wireless by way of Capetown confirming the recovery of the body of Charles M. Hays, former president of the Grand Trunk railway.

Will Arrive Today.

The Mackay-Bennett is tonight about off Cape Race and should arrive here tomorrow morning about 9 or 10 o'clock. Vincent Astor and Nicholas Biddle arrived here early tonight on their private car and are making arrangements for the care and transportation of the body of John Jacob Astor.

A change has been made in the local arrangements in the handling of bodies. At first it was the intention to transfer the identified bodies to the undertakers' rooms, but now, seeing that so many have been identified, the determination has been reached to send all to the Mayflower culling rink. As soon as they have been placed in coffins there and properly claimed by friends they will be taken to the railway station.

The agents announce that while bodies will be given over to friends with proper credentials, valuables and papers found on the bodies will not be delivered to any one not in possession of authority as executors or administrators. This is done on the strength of instructions from New York and other cities.
The agents expect painful scenes at the pier when the Mackay-Bennett arrives, because of the probable advanced state of decomposition of the bodies and people are warned to keep away from the pier unless they cannot avoid being present.

Bodies on Minia.

A telegram from the Minia is as follows:

"Confirm recovery of the body of Charles M. Hays also following third class passengers:

"Sigurd H. Meen and Jacob Alfred Winklands, also engineer with initials A. H. M., Italian, Donati, waiter, A. Stanbrook, steward; Edward Elliot, fireman; also man with initials S. G. All on board."

"Also buried unidentified fireman in latitude 41.35 longitude 48.20."
"Northerly gales, rough seas, fog today (yesterday), nothing done. Bodies much scattered, no groups; necessary to steam over wide areas. All vessels report no wreckage or bodies to be seen. Believe the Mackay-Bennett has collected all obtainable. Will continue search when weather moderates."

SURVIVORS OF CREW LAND AT PLYMOUTH

Special Cable to The Tribune.

LONDON, April 28.—The steamship Lapland, bringing home the first batch of 167 survivors of the Titanic's crew, dropped anchor in Plymouth Sound this morning, and in a short time the men were landed at the pier. The stewards had anticipated elaborate measures for the seclusion of the survivors and carried them out to the utmost. All approaches to the piers were guarded by police to prevent the crowds of anxious friends and newspaper men getting near the survivors. Even persons approaching the pier gates were viewed with suspicion. One business man from New York, traveling on the Lapland via Southampton to Cherbourg, was stopped and his ticket scrutinized by officials before he was allowed to board the Lapland. No body was permitted to enter the pier, the authorities announcing that the board of trade was in charge of everything.
So afraid were they that enterprising reporters might steal a march that they had laid down on the tender carrying the survivors to drench any boatload trying to reach them.

The seafarers' union officials, who were anxious to meet survivors who were members of their union, were angry. They sent wireless telegrams to the Lapland telling the men they would be kept prisoners, summonses being served on them under the merchants shipping act, enjoining them under certain pains and penalties to regard themselves under legal control until they had been examined.

Governor John A. Dix and Miss Dix of New York proceeded direct to Cherbourg.

Young Woman Who Leads in Big Parade

MISS INEZ MILHOLLAND.



SUFFRAGETTES TO PARADE SATURDAY

New York Will Be Scene of Pageant Which Promises to Be Spectacular.

By International News Service.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Those in charge of the great suffrage parade, scheduled for next Saturday, May 4, predicted this afternoon that all past performances of the equal rights advocates will be surpassed, and that the coming pageant will go down in history as the most spectacular and forceful demonstration ever staged by suffragettes. At the local headquarters of the Woman's Political Union, under whose auspices the regiments of women will assemble, rumors of the parade's immensity are confirmed by the unprecedented preparations already made and by the enthusiasm with which women throughout the United States have come to the support of their eastern sisters.

There are to be colored suffragettes, Chinese suffragettes, suffragettes astride horses, suffragettes carrying banners, a suffragette life and drum corps, beside the thousands that will trudge the New York streets or ride the magnificently decorated floats emblazoned with pleas for "Votes for Women." In addition to these features, a "California Suffrage special," picking up hundreds of ardent western advocates of the "cause," will arrive in the Grand Central depot on Saturday morning, bearing a thousand or more sisters to swell the line of paraders. It is estimated that 15,000 women will be in line.

Noted Women in Charge.

For weeks the women in charge of the coming parade have been busy perfecting the details and organizing corps of women to march. Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, Mrs. Arthur Townsend, Miss Eleanor Brannon, Miss Inez Milholland, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and others, known from ocean to ocean for their activity in suffrage circles, have lent their personal and financial aid to the project. Prominent business men have been implored for aid, and millions of dollars have been distributed by tithes filled with suffragettes, which are daily to be seen in the city streets.

The question of uniforming the paraders has been disposed of by the adoption of a "suffrage hat" of butter colored straw, which will be sold to the parading suffragettes at 28 cents apiece. These hats are of pale gold chipped straw, trimmed with black satin, and those indulging in spring millinery at the law price quoted, are requested to give a written pledge that they will attend the parade. The profit on this headgear will be turned over to the organization for the dissemination of suffrage propaganda.

Plans for Parade.

Plans for the parade, which have been under advisement since last August, are now practically complete. The procession will start from Washington square and proceed up Fifth avenue and across 57th

(Continued on Page Two.)

TAFT CATCHES ROOSEVELT IN LIE WITH EASE

Furnishes Proof by War Department Records That He Was Out of the Country When Harvester Company Matter Was Before the Cabinet.

ROOT AND WILSON AGREE WITH HIM

Personal Statement of the President Is Issued From the White House Just Before Leaving for Massachusetts to Take Part in Campaign to End Tuesday.

By International News Service.
WASHINGTON, April 28.—A personal statement was issued from the White house this evening by President Taft before leaving for Massachusetts. In it he denies Colonel Roosevelt's allegation that he, while secretary of war, at a cabinet meeting had approved Mr. Roosevelt's decision not to prosecute the International Harvester company immediately.

President Taft's statement says he never heard the International Harvester company discussed at any cabinet meeting, and that the records of the war department will show that he was out of the country when the incident referred to by the colonel occurred. The statement says:

Mr. Roosevelt in his speech at Worcester as reported by the public press, referring to the harvester trust, said:

Roosevelt's Charge.
"As a matter of fact, Mr. Taft was a member of my cabinet when this identical case was fully discussed before the cabinet, and he cordially approved the action taken, and, indeed, as a matter of fact, my memory is that he himself made the motion that there should be no prosecution of the harvester trust pending the investigation into the trust by the bureau of corporations."

Mr. Roosevelt's memory is very much at fault. I am authorized to say by Mr. Root and Secretary Wilson, both of whom were members of the cabinet at that time, that they have no recollection whatever of ever hearing the prosecution of the harvester matter discussed in the cabinet, and Mr. Root is very certain that he never saw or heard of Mr. Herbert Knox Smith's letter to Mr. Root until the date of September 21, 1907, on the subject.

Taft's Denial.

I am able to say the same thing. So far as my recollection goes I never heard the harvester trust matter mentioned in any cabinet meeting that I attended, and I cannot be mistaken in the statement that I never saw or knew of Mr. Herbert Knox Smith's letter of September 21 to the president until after my administration had begun, and the time when the question of the prosecution came up in 1910 or 1911. And I never saw or read the letter until about two months ago.

This correspondence shows that the subject matter of the prosecution of the International Harvester company came before President Roosevelt on August 22, 1907, which is the date of his letter to Attorney General Bonaparte; that Mr. Herbert Knox Smith's letter discussing the question and advising against a suit was dated September 21, 1907, and that Mr. Smith's letter was forwarded, by direction of President Roosevelt under date of September 24, to the attorney general with directions to the attorney general to bring the letter to the president that week to talk over the matter.

Proved by the Records.

The official records show that President Roosevelt left Washington in June, 1907, for Oyster Bay, and returned from Oyster Bay on September 24; that on September 29, he left Washington for a trip down the Mississippi river, returning to Washington on October 23, 1907, and that he remained in Washington from that time on.

The official records of the war department show that I left Washington in June of the same year and went to Murray Bay, Canada; that I remained there until August, when I visited Oyster Bay on August 12, and then went to Washington on the 14th and left Washington on

(Continued on Page Eight.)